is being provided in preparation of ODS phascout projects. The Govt. has also provided full exemption from payment of custom and excise duties on capital projects approved by the Montreal Fund.

Statement

The Montreal Protocol was adopted in 1987 and it came into force on 1.1.89. The Protocol was amended in 1990 to incorporate the demand of the developing countries that costs for phasing out ODS in developing countries be funded by the developed countries. This Amendment came into force on 10.8.92. India acceded to the Protocol on 19th June 1992. There are twenty two substances that are controlled under the Montreal Protocol. India, however, commonly produces and uses seven of these substances.

A Country Programme for phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) was prepared in 1993 with active participation of industry, related Government departments, research institutions etc.

Funds are sanctioned by the Multilateral Fund on a project by project basis. The projects to be considered by the Multilateral Fund are to be, necessarily, recommended by the Government. A Sterring Committee has been set up in the Ministry of Environment & Forests to recommend such projects and to supervise implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Fund flow to Indian enterprises is to take place through financial institutions.

Utilization of Montreal Protocol Fund

6169. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news-items captioned "Indian Industry ignores Montreal protocol Fund", appearing in the 'Financial Express', New Delhi, dated the 3rd April, 1995;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) whether the Indian industry sector is not tapping the Rs.6,5000 crore Montreal Protocol fund, allocated to India to phase out Ozone-depleted substances (ODS); if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what measures Government are taking to see that the fund is utilised fastly and ensure that the slow progress by India, in comparison to the faster peace by other countries, does not result in the developed countries, which are the major contributors to the depletion of the ozone layer, to withdraw support and the programme attains a successful level by 1998?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) India prepared a Country Programme for phasing out the Ozone Depleting Substances which was approved by the Executive committee of the Montreal Protocol in 1993. The Montreal Protocol Fund does not consist of Rs. 65,000 crore, or any other fixed amount. It is an open-ended fund to which developed countries contribute according to a pre-decided assessment. So far US $ 300 million approximately have been allotted to various developing countries. While the strategy papers for various sectors have been under preparation, parallel action has been initiated to invite proposals in each sector. In view of the uncertainties about technologies in some of the sectors, the Indian industry was slow, to start with, in the preparation of projects. However, the preparation of projects has been gathering momentum. India is the only country for which the Executive committee of the Montreal Protocol has approved a special scheme known as small projects approval process under which US $ 4 million have been provided for small projects with a provision of accelerated approval. In addition, thirty Indian projects involving a grant of US $ 11.4 million have been aproved in various sectors such as refrigeration, fire extinguishers, solvents, aerosoles, air conditioning and foam projects.

(d) The Govt. is interacting closely with industry and sharing with it all related information. Necessary assistance is being provided in preparation of ODS phaseout projects. The Govt. has also provided full exemption from payment of custom and excise duties on capital goods required to implement project approved by the Montreal Fund.

Climate Summit in Berlin

6170. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended the UN Climate Conference held in Berlin during the last month;

(b) if so, its achievements so far as cutting down of global warming is concerned; and

(c) how he put forth India's stand on ourbing of global warming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main thrust of the discussions for cutting down of global warming was on the implementation of commitments for reducing green house gas emissions by the developed countries, and on enhancing these commitments.

(c) India reiterated the principles contained in the Framework convention on climate Change with specific reference to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, and respective capabilities to protect the climate system. Further, India emphasised the point that the per capital emissions in the developing countries were still relatively low and that the share of global emissions originating in developing countries is bound to grow to meet their social and developmental needs; it is the developed countries which should take the lead in combating climate change and adverse effects thereof, since the global environmental problems being now faced are largely of their making. India also took the lead in the setting up of a group to discuss enhanced commitments by developed countries.

Report of the Review Conference of NPT

6171. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have got any report about what transpired at the extension and review conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty held in New York during the middle of this month; if, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has been revealed in Washington earlier this month that Islamabad is constructing nuclear reactor, which will give that country access to plutonium, for more powerful and compact nuclear weapons, than it now possesses;

(c) whether the Pakistan Prime Minister, during her visit to Washington, conceded that a project involving a small reactor for an experimental purpose was being constructed at Khushab in Punjab and it was tied to our nuclear power Plant from China;

(d) whether the USA has been pressing India on nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and other cognate aspects; and

(e) if so, whether India's firmness on not signing the treaty had been conveyed to Washington before the start of the NPT Review Conference and its refusal to accept guarantees of apropriate action by the nuclear powers, in the event of attacks on the have-nots, and if not, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) On 11 May 1995, the NPT states parties decided to extend the treaty indefinitely.

(b) and (c) Government is aware of reports that Pakistan is constructing, with assistance from China, a 40 MW nuclear research rector, at Khushab. In an interview published by "The Washington